



RE^{Remediation and Redevelopment Program}NEWS

RELEASE • RESTORE • REDEVELOP

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Case Closure With Residual Free Product- Can You Get There From Here?

Yes. But there are no shortcuts. The following article is a summary of essential tech components of any request for case closure at a contaminated site that still has some residual petroleum free product.

The Remediation and Redevelopment (RR) Program uses teams to develop many of the procedures and guidance documents that are important to environmental cleanup and redevelopment of contaminated properties. One such team, the NR 700 Implementation Team, is charged with assisting RR staff in the consistent application of the NR 700 rule series. Each of the DNR's five regions has a member on this team.

Program staff also frequently meet with different stakeholder groups working on investigation and cleanup of contaminated sites, seeking input on RR programs and policies. One such group, the NR 700 Consultants Focus Group, is composed of private environmental consultants who meet quarterly with RR staff to discuss technical items of mutual interest.

About a year ago, the Consultants Focus Group asked the RR Program about the possibilities for case closure at sites



CASE CLOSURE WITH RESIDUAL FREE PRODUCT - CAN YOU GET THERE FROM HERE? (CON'T.)

with residual free product consisting of petroleum. Normally, sites that are approved for closure with any remaining contamination are those sites with petroleum contamination in the groundwater where natural attenuation is working to slowly reduce the amount of contamination.

Petroleum "free product", however, is any petroleum contamination that exists as a separate, floating material that does not readily mix with or dissolve in water. Consultants were wondering: Could some sites be closed if residual, petroleum free product is present?

The consultant's question was given to the NR 700 Implementation Team. Team members had several discussions regarding NR 700 rule requirements that apply to different types of sites with residual free product, and over the course of a year defined the issues that arise when considering case closure at these sites.

In August, 2002, the NR 700 Implementation Team met with the Consultants Focus Group to discuss the primary factors that RR regional case closure committees evaluate when considering case closure with residual petroleum product. The most important concepts from that discussion are summarized here.

1. Does the presence of residual free product prohibit case closure?

No. The NR 700 Implementation Team estimated that about a dozen sites with residual free product are closed by DNR each year.

2. What specific regulations apply to sites with residual free product?

Section NR 708.13, Wis. Adm. Code, which is based on the requirements in the Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR 280.64), states: "Responsible parties shall conduct free product removal whenever it is necessary to halt or contain the discharge of a hazardous substance or to minimize the harmful effects of the discharge to the air, lands or waters of the state."

In the past, RR staff usually interpreted this to mean that free product causes a continuous discharge and must be "halted" by its removal. More recently, however, after looking at the volume of product already removed as well as the estimated volume of product remaining, the RR Program is also considering other factors. These are:

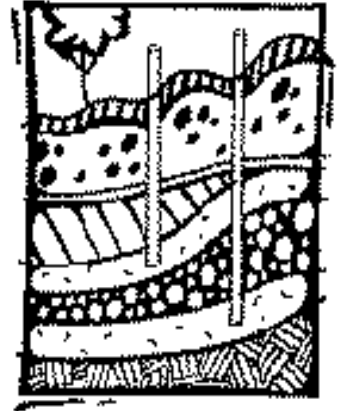
- the technical feasibility of continued free product removal as evaluated under ss. NR 722.07 and 722.09 (identification and selection of remedial actions), Wis. Adm. Code; and
- the likelihood of continuing discharges of dissolved contaminants into groundwater from weathered free product.

In general, RR Program staff considering case closure will first look at prior efforts to remove free product, and then look at the volume of product remaining, the degree of weathering, and groundwater monitoring to evaluate whether there is an ongoing discharge of dissolved contaminants to groundwater. If there is an ongoing discharge to groundwater from the remaining free product, further remedial actions will be needed.

3. How can consultants estimate the extent of free product without significantly increasing the number of monitoring wells?

The DNR advises that the following guidelines may be helpful:

- Collect soil samples from the soil/groundwater interface (termed the "smear zone") to estimate the horizontal and vertical extent of free product. Compare the analytical results from these samples to the values in Table 1 of s. NR 746.06, Wis. Adm. Code. These table values were developed as approximations of soil saturation levels and reflect the likelihood of finding free product on the water table. Use these samples to delineate or map the free product plume. Quarterly groundwater samples in the source area should be used to approximate the depth of free product on the water table, and the seasonal variability in water table elevations.



CASE CLOSURE WITH RESIDUAL FREE PRODUCT - CAN YOU GET THERE FROM HERE? (CON'T.)

- Don't be in a rush. Long-term monitoring is a critical component in evaluating the impact of the residual product on groundwater quality. Allow time for the effects of groundwater level fluctuations to become apparent. These are not going to be fast closures.

4. How can consultants get DNR input prior to submitting a case closure request?

For a fee of \$500, consultants should take advantage of the RR Program's technical assistance to get a written opinion, detailed verbal comments or to hold a technical meeting to discuss your site. You can use this assistance to better understand DNR's position on the feasibility of free product remediation or recovery options prior to submitting a closure request.

5. Where can I find a discussion of technical considerations regarding free product and case closure with natural attenuation?

Publication #RR-614, **Guidance On Natural Attenuation For Petroleum Releases**, includes several discussions regarding free product. This publication is available on the RR Program web site at www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/aw/rr, using the "Publications" button in the lower left corner of the page. The following topics are covered on the pages listed:

- Page 9 – cleanup to the extent practical;
- Page 13 – identifying the degree and extent of contamination;
- Page 23 – free product removal before evaluating natural attenuation as a remedy;
- Page 24 – mapping the extent of free product;
- Page 27 – how free product affects the calculation of the decay rate;
- Pages 37-39 – requirements for case closure; and
- Page 43 – removal of free product to the extent practicable as required under s. NR 722.09(2) and s. NR 726.05 (2)(b)(1)(e), Wis. Adm. Code.

In Appendix A1:

- Page 13 – phases of contamination and calculation of contaminant mass;
- Page 65 – references for calculating mass of product when a sheen remains;
- Page 67 – delineation of free product in the saturated source zone; and
- Page 78 – estimating contaminant decay affected by the age of free product.

6. What can consultants do to ensure consideration when submitting a case closure request with residual free product?

- Estimate the total volume of free product remaining in the environment. The NR 700 Implementation Team has noted that this step is rarely done by consultants, and is an important consideration in the case closure request.
- Clearly summarize what recovery and/or remedial action efforts have been undertaken to recover free product. Members of the NR 700 Implementation Team estimated that at least half of all case closure requests with residual petroleum free product have not included a discussion on remedial actions that have been taken to address the free product.
- Clearly list and discuss the range of alternatives for recovering or remediating the remaining free product. In the discussion, summarize the technical feasibility and estimated cost of each alternative relative to site-specific conditions (e.g. hydrogeology, risk, and accessibility of product). This helps technical staff and regional closure committees evaluate the level of effort that has been made in relation to the range of alternatives.

Contact Information for the NR 700 Implementation Team and Consultants Focus Group

For more information about the NR 700 Implementation Team, please contact Sally Kefer at sally.kefer@dnr.state.wi.us, or at 608-266-0833. For more information about the Consultants Focus Group, please contact Laurie Egre at laurie.egre@dnr.state.wi.us, or at 608-267-7560.

More About Case Closures - Q&A On Fees

What fees apply to case closure review?

Section NR 749.04, Wis. Adm. Code, requires that all requests for case closure that are reviewed by DNR include a \$750 review fee. In addition, a \$200 fee for listing a site on the GIS Registry applies if residual soil contamination is above the residual contaminant levels (RCLs) in ch. NR 720, Wis. Adm. Code. An additional \$250 fee for listing a site on the GIS Registry applies if groundwater contamination is above the enforcement standards in ch. NR 140, Wis. Adm. Code (please see "GIS Registry Expands To Include Residual Soil Contamination," page 1, *Re News* September, 2002).

What will happen if DNR finds that a case closure request is seriously incomplete?

If a case closure request is submitted that fails to define the degree and extent of contamination, DNR will apply the \$750 fee to its review of the site investigation report. Another \$750 fee will be due when another closure request is submitted.

What fees would apply if a property owner wanted to have a site removed from the GIS Registry of Closed Remediation Sites?

- For a property owner whose soil and groundwater contaminant levels have decreased and now are below standards, another \$750 case closure review fee applies when the new data is submitted to DNR.
- For an owner who subdivides a property that is on the registry, and wants an uncontaminated parcel removed from the registry, a \$500 fee applies for review of the information he/she submits in requesting the removal of the uncontaminated parcel. Information showing the legal division of the property must be included. In turn, if approved, DNR will provide the owner a general liability clarification letter and modify the registry based on the new property description.
- For an affected neighboring property owner who wants to be removed from the registry before contamination on the source property has reached standards, a \$500 technical assistance fee applies to review of the data from the neighboring property.

Where can I find more information about RR Program Fees?

Please check out the RR Program's "Services and Fees" page on the web site at www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/aw/rr/Services_Fees/index.htm.

Don't Forget!

Brownfields Green Space & Public Facilities grant applications are due. The program funds remediation activities at brownfield sites that will have public benefit, including the preservation of green space, the development of recreational areas, or the use of a property by a local government. Any local government or tribe is eligible to apply. Download applications and get more information about this new grant program on the web at www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/aw/rr/brownfields/greenspace_grant.htm.



SUCCESS STORIES

City of La Crosse Expands Bike Trail on Xcel Energy Site



Workers construct the trail at the Xcel property in La Crosse (DNR photo).

The city of La Crosse has recently completed the expansion of the La Crosse River Bike Trail on the south bank of the river to include the Xcel Energy property, a former manufactured coal gas plant (MGP).

History

Before the availability of natural gas, manufactured coal gas was used for lighting and as a heating and cooking fuel for much of the 19th and 20th centuries. The gas was produced through a purification process of heating coal, and after the process was complete, gas was stored in "holders" prior to distribution.

Waste products from the purification process were often spilled or dumped on-site or nearby, so that today many former MGP sites around the state and country are contaminated.

Investigation, Cleanup

Investigation is continuing on the eastern portion of the La Crosse site, where workers are defining the locations of coal tar released from former gas holders.

The bike trail was constructed on the western portion of the property, contaminated by the on-site disposal of solid wastes from gas purification. In July, 2001, Xcel Energy excavated 10,541 tons of lead- and cyanide-contaminated soil from the western portion of the site and, under the supervision of the DNR, disposed of the contaminated soil at the La Crosse County landfill.



The La Crosse River Bike trail after completion (DNR photo).

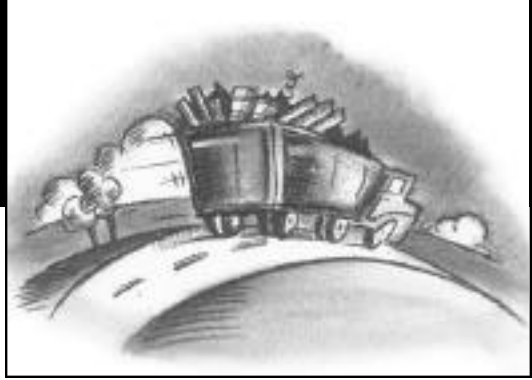
Areas of residual contamination identified by post-excavation sampling were covered with at least four feet of clean fill in most areas, so that they no longer posed a threat to public health or the environment. In addition, workers stabilized the river bank to prevent any soil erosion problems which have been problematic in that area for decades.

Bike Trail Cooperation

The construction of the bike trail, including decorative lighting and handi-capped accessibility, was made possible through the cooperative efforts of Xcel Energy and the city of La Crosse. The environmental investigation of the soil and groundwater contamination on the property was funded primarily by Xcel Energy.

The groundwater investigation was enhanced and partially funded by funds from a Sustainable Urban Development Zone (SUDZ) grant awarded to La Crosse by the DNR. The SUDZ grant was for a regional investigation of groundwater contamination on the city's north side. Discussions are also ongoing with La Crosse, Xcel Energy, and the Oktoberfest Committee officials regarding potential redevelopment of the Xcel MGP site once remediation is complete.

SUCCESS STORIES



City of Sparta-Monroe County Unite To Solve Landfill Problems

Mention the phrase "old, leaking landfills" and most local government officials will cringe at the unpleasant thoughts of contamination oozing from a property within or nearby their community. But in west central Wisconsin, city of Sparta and Monroe County officials are working together to implement an aggressive and far-sighted approach to cleaning up environmental contamination from their historic landfill operations.

Site History

The city of Sparta operated the Sand Creek municipal solid waste landfill as a licensed landfill from 1971 to 1977, serving Sparta and six surrounding townships and villages. The landfill was about 16 acres in size and contained approximately 375,000 cubic yards of waste. In 1977, the city closed the landfill under the supervision of the DNR and according to state law requirements in affect at the time.

Upon closure of the Sparta landfill, Monroe County established and licensed the Interim Site landfill on a portion of Sparta's original licensed landfill acreage. The Interim Site landfill operated from 1977 to 1980, and served the majority of the county. The landfill was 6.7 acres in size and contained approximately 155,000 cubic yards of waste. In 1980, the county closed the landfill, again under DNR supervision and according to state law.

Environmental Impacts and Investigation

In 1996, DNR officials became aware of groundwater contamination impacting a new private well being constructed 900 feet to the west of the former Sparta Sand Creek landfill. Department staff responded by conducting area-wide sampling of private wells. Results of that sampling indicated that five private wells adjacent to the former landfills were contaminated above the state's drinking water standards, and continued development of this area would result in additional impacted wells.

The DNR requested that the city and county initiate environmental site investigations to determine the degree and extent of the area's groundwater contamination, and to supply bottled water to the affected residents.

Both the city and county initiated groundwater investigations in 1997, working closely with one another and with DNR staff. The DNR reviewed and approved the site investigation workplans and reports, and in 2000 site investigation for both projects was complete.

Results of the site investigations indicated that both landfills had contributed to contamination of the regional aquifer – which served as the primary source of drinking water in this area – each with separate plumes migrating to the west. The contaminant plumes are known to have migrated approximately three-quarters of a mile west of the landfills to an approximate depth of 215 feet below ground.

In areas where it was unclear which landfill had caused contamination, the two parties cost-shared expenses related to the site investigation. Early in 2000, the city and county completed the construction of two shared water supply wells, which were then connected to the impacted homes, providing them a safe source of water.

CITY OF SPARTA-MONROW COUNTY UNITE TO SOLVE LANDFILL PROBLEMS (CON'T.)

"At a point where most responsible parties tend to deny responsibility, and point blame toward the other party involved, both parties chose to work in partnership to solve the area's problems," said Doug Joseph, hydrogeologist for the DNR's Remediation and Redevelopment (RR) Program and project manager for the landfill cleanups. "This cooperation avoided duplication of efforts and costs of litigation, and resulted in a less costly investigation, thus saving money for both city and county taxpayers."

Landfill Cleanup

In mid-2000, the city and county began evaluating remedial alternatives to address the source of the groundwater contamination. Joseph noted that, even though DNR would have likely approved capping the landfills as an acceptable response, the city and county were not convinced that capping alone would effectively control or eliminate the source of the groundwater contamination.

County officials proposed to remove the solid waste from their former Interim Site landfill and relocate it to a newer, licensed solid waste facility located off-site. The DNR approved this remedial action, and waste removal began in February, 2001, and was completed in June, 2001. The county successfully removed all solid waste from its former landfill and transported it to Cranberry Creek landfill, resulting in a complete waste source removal.

After completion of the county project, the city proposed to construct a waste isolation cell (WIC) in the former location of the county's Interim Site landfill. City officials would use this WIC to redeposit the waste from their former Sand Creek landfill.

The WIC would be constructed in a manner similar to constructing a new landfill, with a double liner, a leachate collection and gas ventilation system, and a synthetic cap. The city completed construction of the WIC in January, 2002, and then began the relocation of the waste. The waste relocation project was completed in April, 2002, with approximately 224,000 cubic yards of solid waste and 71,000 cubic yards of contaminated soil relocated to the WIC.

The final cover for the WIC was completed on July 15, 2002, with prairie grasses, wildflowers and erosion control seed mixes planted at the WIC and former Sand Creek landfill.

Clean-up Costs, Financial Help

Significant financial resources were expended by both governmental units. Monroe County officials estimate that county expenses totaled approximately \$375,000 for environmental site investigation and \$4.8 million for the remediation project. Officials there have elected to bear these expenses within the county's long-term budget.

Sparta officials estimate that city expenses totaled approximately \$1 million for environmental site investigation and \$3.6 million for the remediation project. Property within the impacted area was also purchased by the city, and will be held until the aquifer restoration is complete and the area is again safe for private well construction.

In addition, city officials elected to follow the national contingency plan in investigating and remediating the former Sand Creek Landfill. Officials did this so they will have the option of seeking cost recovery from other potentially responsible parties in the future. The city was also successful in obtaining a \$5 million, no-interest land recycling loan through the DNR's Community Financial Assistance (CFA) Program.



SUCCESS STORIES

CITY OF SPARTA-MONROW COUNTY UNITE TO SOLVE LANDFILL PROBLEMS (CON'T.)

Project Significance

According to Joseph, the two landfill cleanup projects have set a new standard in landfill remediation for the state of Wisconsin for several reasons:

- both projects went well beyond the state's historical approach of simply capping problem landfills, a method that often incurs high costs and may have minimal environmental benefits;
- the city and county sought to implement innovative cleanup alternatives which constituted an aggressive approach to controlling the source of the groundwater contamination, which will likely result in a faster clean-up of the groundwater; and
- both governmental units encouraged public participation at every key step in the process.

"Both the city and county elected to spend their limited funds on understanding the problems and implementing long-term solutions, rather than on litigation," concluded Joseph. "Both focused heavily on public health and environmental issues, rather than solely on economics. Moreover, both parties did so in a spirit of cooperation with one another, the DNR, and the general public."

For more information on the Sparta-Monroe County landfill cleanups, please contact Doug Joseph at 715-839-1602, or doug.joseph@dnr.state.wi.us. For more information on the Land Recycling Loan Program and other financial incentives, please contact Michael Prager at 608-261-6422, or michael.prager@dnr.state.wi.us, or visit the RR web page at www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/aw/rr/financial/index.htm.



Contaminated Sites Are On The Web

The RR Program still gets inquiries from people asking how to find out whether a parcel of land has a history of contamination. All contaminated sites that have been reported to the DNR, as well as other sites where DNR has determined that environmental cleanup actions are not required, are available on-line. The Bureau for Remediation and Redevelopment Tracking System (BRRTS), the DNR's database for all contaminated sites reported to the DNR, is now available via the Internet at www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/aw/rr.

Please use the "Find Sites" button, located in the upper left corner of our main page, to link to **BRRTS on the Web** To find locations where DNR has determined that no cleanup is required, choose the "No action required" option under the "Activity Type" menu. If you haven't used our database before, please be sure to click on the "Help" button to see the definitions in our glossary, review disclaimers and to find instructions for getting started. Don't forget to check out the Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) section!



Brownfields Tax Deduction Could Mean Savings For You!



Most federal brownfields financial incentives benefit state programs or municipalities. One important exception is the federal brownfields tax incentive available to individuals with qualified contaminated sites that are used in trade or business.

This brownfields incentive is actually a tax deduction available to taxpayers, including responsible parties, for properties that meet the eligibility requirements. The incentive allows the full deduction of costs that are considered "qualified environmental remediation expenses" in the year paid, rather than being capitalized over time.

Sixteen properties in Wisconsin have already used the deduction, and more can qualify. Robert Zache of Central Place Real Estate used the deduction at a brownfields redevelopment site in Madison. "This program allowed us to take a direct credit that reduced our net taxes on the property in the same year that we incurred the expense and filed," said Zache.

Zache added that the tax deduction helped lessen the costs of remediation efforts, since receiving a cash reimbursement for remediation expenses was not available at the time. "The minor logistics required to process the matter was well worth the time and effort involved on our part," said Zache.

Properties and the remediation expenses must meet eligibility criteria based on ownership, the nature of the contamination, and the dates when the expenses were incurred. Initially signed into law in August, 1997, the Taxpayer Relief Act was modified in 2000 to remove the geographic limitations present in the original legislation (please see "Federal Tax Deduction Update," page 8, *Re News* September 2001).

Below are the highlights of the program, with more information available in the publication **Federal Brownfields Tax Incentive** (publication #RR-592), available on-line at www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/aw/rr/archives/pubs/RR592.pdf:

- a taxpayer must incur eligible expenses while holding a property for use in a trade or business or for the production of income;
- a federally-defined hazardous substance must be present or potentially present on the property; however, the federal definition of a hazardous substance in the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980 excludes the deduction of expenses for abatement or control of petroleum, or products that are part of a building (such as lead paint or asbestos);
- the deduction is available from December 21, 2000, through the end of 2003;
- the property may not be on the federal Superfund's National Priorities List (NPL);
- the taxpayer must obtain a statement from DNR that the property meets the hazardous substance release, threatened release or disposal requirements; the one-page form (Form 4400-206) is available at the RR web site at www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/aw/rr/archives/pub_index.html#forms or by calling the RR Information Line at 800-367-6076 (in-state long distance) or 608-264-6020 (Madison area and out-of-state long distance); and
- between August 5, 1997, and December 21, 2000, qualified expenses are limited to properties located in low income areas, enterprise zones, or former Brownfield Environmental Assessment Program (BEAP) sites. Eight properties used the deduction under the original law.

If the property has a hazardous substance, as defined in CERCLA, deductible expenses include site assessment, investigation and monitoring; remediation; operation and maintenance; voluntary party liability exemption (VPLE) fees; and costs incurred for the removal of demolition debris.

A tax advisor can provide more information on specific eligible costs. To get more information about DNR's certification, please check out the RR web site at www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/aw/rr/financial/fed_tax.html, or contact Michael Prager at 608-261-4927, or michael.prager@dnr.state.wi.us.

Comprehensive Planning Made Easier In Northeast Region

Municipalities and counties have begun work on their comprehensive plans to comply with the 1999 Comprehensive Planning Law, and the DNR's Northeast Region (NER) is ready to help.

Effective September, 2002, the NER Land Use Team (LUT) implemented a Land Use County Contact (CC) program. The land use county contact is a coordinator who assists municipal planners, consultants, and other parties when they ask for land use planning assistance involving natural resources, environmental quality, or DNR properties.

In many cases, the CC will provide brief answers, contact names and web site addresses. Currently there are 16 CC's to serve the region, one serving for each county. If you need guidance or know of a party who needs guidance on their land use planning, please refer them to their appropriate CC listed in the table below.

The DNR seeks to protect and manage natural resources to sustain and promote healthy ecosystems for current and future generations. As one strategy to achieve this vision, the department encourages its staff to provide input into comprehensive plans so that local governments and citizens will meet their goals for natural resources. For more information on sound land use planning, please refer to the Planning for Natural Resources Guidebook, which can be found on the DNR web site at www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/es/science/landuse/smart_growth/urbplan_bk.pdf, or visit the DNR land use home page at www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/es/science/landuse/index.htm.

County	County Contact	CC Office Location	CC Phone
Brown	Kelley O'Connor	Green Bay – Walnut	920-448-5133
Calumet	Joe Hennlich	High Cliff State Park	920-989-4007
Door	Mike Bergum	Potawatomi State Park	920-746-2893
Fond du Lac	JD Smith	Oshkosh	920-424-3051
Green Lake	Cletus Alsteen	Ripon	920-748-7115
Kewaunee	Mike Baumgartner	Kewaunee	920-388-1025
Manitowoc	Jeff Pritzl	Mishicot	920-755-4983
Marinette	Cathy Rodda	Peshtigo	715-582-5048
Marquette	Sally Hronek	Green Bay – Military	920-492-5940
Menominee	Mike Schuessler	Keshena	715-799-3405
Oconto	Mike Corpus	Peshtigo	715-582-5001
Outagamie	Ron Jones	Appleton	920-832-2747
Shawano	Michelle Farley	Green Bay – Military	920-492-5595
Winnebago	Kathy Sylvester	Oshkosh	920-424-0399
Waupaca	Julia Lubinski	Green Bay – Military	920-492-5948
Waushara	Barry Gilbeck	Wautoma	920-787-4686

RR Case Summary and Close Out Form Revised

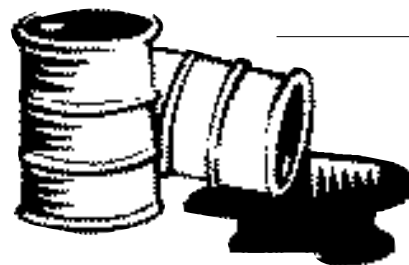
The RR Program has revised its Case Summary and Close Out Form (publication #RR 4400-202). The form is designed to provide responsible parties, environmental consultants, department staff, and other interested persons with instructions and a list of information that must be submitted for evaluation for case closure.

The closure of a case means that the DNR has determined that no further response is required at that time based on the information that has been submitted to the DNR. The form incorporates information requirements for the Geographic Information System (GIS) Registry as required by recently adopted changes to ch. NR 726, Wis. Adm. Code. These requirements for the GIS Registry were previously spelled out in a separate checklist.

If you have any questions, please contact Sally Kefer at 608-266-0833, or sally.kefer@dnr.state.wi.us.



Discharge Reporting Update



A few consultants have asked about "new" procedures for spill reporting. Spill reporting has not changed, but the range of responses you may receive from DNR has changed somewhat. Program staff outlined state spill reporting requirements and the range of responses in an article entitled "Discharge Reporting and DNR Response – What Responsible Parties and Consultants Should Know" in the June edition of *Re News* (page 3). This article is also available on the web at www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/aw/rr/archives/pubs/RR693.pdf.

New, Revised Publications Available

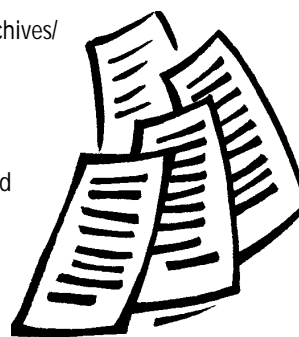
The following publications are available on the RR web site at www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/aw/rr/archives/pub_index.html.

New Brownfields Success Story Available

The Baraboo City Services Center success story (publication #RR-694) describes the cleanup and redevelopment of an old railroad and scrap yard property in the heart of Baraboo.

DNR's Superior Lien Authority: What It Means For Property Owners – Fact Sheet 4

This fact sheet (publication #RR-507) provides information to interested parties on the state's superior lien authority.



What is Superfund?

This document (publication #RR-122) was recently revised to include new additions to Superfund's National Priority List (NPL), and also includes commonly asked questions about the Superfund program.

Environmental Services Contractors List

This list (publication #RR-024) includes self-identified consultants that perform environmental services in Wisconsin. Updated quarterly, the list is intended for use with *Selecting an Environmental Consultant* (publication #RR-502). Please note that this publication does not denote DNR certification or endorsement of any of the consultants that are listed.

RR Publications Checklist

Updated quarterly, this publication (#RR-582) provides a comprehensive list of RR publications, as well as information about ordering and downloading our publications.

Agricultural Spills and How to Handle Them

This brochure (publication #RR-687) focuses on agricultural spill reporting and cleanup. It also provides information for contacting the DNR and Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection (DATCP).

RENEWNEWS

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For More Information: *Re News* is published quarterly by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources Bureau for Remediation and Redevelopment.

This newsletter is available in alternate format upon request. Please call 608-267-3543.

Our Web Site Is : <http://www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/law/rr>

Refer comments and questions to : Bureau for Remediation & Redevelopment

Wisconsin DNR
P.O. Box 7921
Madison, WI 53707 608-261-6422

The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources provides equal opportunity in its employment, programs, services and functions under an Affirmative Action Plan.

This newsletter may contain summary information about certain state statutes and/or rules and does not include all of the details found in the statutes/rules. Readers should consult the actual language of the statutes/rules to answer specific questions.

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